

THE IMPLEMENTION OF PREGNANCY MOTHER CLASS AND MOTHER KNOWLEDGE ABOUT DANGEROUS SIGN OF PREGNANT AND LABOUR IN WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS PALANG KABUPATEN TUBAN

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: One of the government's efforts to implement a class of pregnant women at the village level that proclaimed since 2009, so that pregnant women can increase their knowledge and skills of mothers about pregnancy, prenatal care, childbirth, postnatal care, newborn care, myth, infectious diseases and birth certificate (Kemenkes RI, 2011). The purpose of this study to determine the effectiveness of a class of pregnant women to increased maternal knowledge about danger signs in pregnancy and childbirth. **Method:** The study design used is descriptive analytic cross-sectional approach used. The population was all pregnant women in Puskesmas Palang of the 100 pregnant women who attend classes pregnant women and 100 pregnant women who did not attend a pregnant woman. **Result:** The results of the study of 200 people the majority of pregnant women aged 26-31 years were 71 mothers, parity (child less than or equal to two) of 184 mothers, mother's education level high school 83, knowledge of mother by age with 26-31 year old category enough as many as 34 people (17%), parity (less than or equal to 2) with enough category 83 (41.5%), the majority of senior secondary education level 18% (36 people). **Conclusion:** Analysis of the relationship, there are differences in the effectiveness of a class of pregnant women to the knowledge of the danger signs in pregnancy and labour, with the value $p = 0.000$.

Keywords: class of pregnant women, knowledge

INTRODUCTION

A level of health in a country is made of some indicator, one of them is value of mother dies (AKI). The survey of WHO (world health organization) in 2011, rate of mother dies in developing countries is still high. ratio of AKI in developing countries reach 450 mother by 100.000 the birth of life. If it compare in ASEAN (association of Southeast Asian Nations), rate of mother dies in Indonesia is still high. The high level of AKI is effect of some factor, there are direct effect and undirect effect. In which of the effect are, bleeding, eclampsia, sepsis and infection. It can be prevented by early detection of pregnancy. From undirect effect, it's cause of mother disease when she is pregnant. It also because of poverty, the lowest of education and culture.

One of the indicator of MDGS is the reduce of rate of mother dies (AKI) from 1990-2015 as far as 75% and the globals

become 45% such as 380 become 210/100.000 rate of birth. The survey of SDKI in 2012, the AKI show 359/100.000 rate of live. the rate are increase from 2007 SDKI survey. It's show 238 and it's still not from the target that is 102/100.000 the rate of birth live. The official leader of healthy organization in Tuban, Saiful Hadi, says that rate of mother dies in pregnancy in Tuban are increase from 2014. There are 10 case which the mother dies when she is born her child. In 2015 until April there are 5 case (kota Tuban.com, Head line, kesehatan).

Many kinds of effort that the government do to decrease AKI, such as the placement midwife in village, books of KIA, P4K, PONEK in village clinic and PONEK in the hospital. Another of the government give them a consultation in POSYANDU. But the consultation are still illumination of case to another case. It can happen when the mother come and she can

get the consultation. The material of consultation are uncoordinator an unschedule.

The cause of mother dies can be prevented with early detection the programme of government in village or town are proclaimed in 2009 which is support to increase the knowledge of the mother about pregnancy, labour, puerperium, myth, disease and birth of certificate (Kemenkes RI,2011).

One of education media for pregnancy mother are KIA books, KIA books are launching since 1994 and Japan Cooperation (JICA=*Japan International Cooperation Agency*), in SK MenKes RI No.284/MENKES/SK/III/2004 says that KIA books are the manual book which give to mother and the children. The books give us the information and notes about health and chid. And it is the one and only notes about the mother and the children health from pregnancy until the babies born. In puerperium time until the baby five month, including KB, imunisation, the grow up of babies.

The implementation og class for pregnancy mother is held one aweek which age of mother pregnancy 4-36 weeks. Especially, mother which 20 weeks pregnancy, they held calisthenics for mother. It's held because the pregnancy are study and don't be miscarriage and it's effectifly for the mother. In a class there are 10 mother pregnancy which is the maximum member in the class. The class is addition class and mother can do it in the home. The time of calishenics class can be

morning or afternoon which each class 120 minute per section, it is including pregnancy calisthenics 15-20 minute (Kemenkes RI,2011).

Data from the Tuban Healthy Organization, the schedule of pregnancy class is held in 2012 from 1 village 1 groups which is consist of 20 mothers which age of pregnancy more than 20 week until 36 weeks. The interview of midwife in Palang, data of mother dies whwn pregnancy in 2015 there are 3 cases of nifas infection to42 heartache and Diabetes Mellitus. And the evaluation of mother class pregnancy which evaluation and knowledge 90% of pregnancy mother are come to the class,which is show 3 times a weeks and for knowledge (pre and post) , 80% mother knows about materials.

Based on the data below, we know that pregnancy mother less knowledge about pregnancy such as the dangerous things in pregnancy times. The research from Puskesmas palang can increase of quality of service KIA in Indonesia.

METHOD

The research programme that used are descriptive analitic and approachment *cross sectional*. Populations are all of pregnancy mothers in Puskesmas Palang which is 776 mothers. The big sample of this research is 150 pregnancy mother that consist in the pregnancy mother class and the control groups are 150 pregnancy mother that an consist in the class

ANALYSIS AND STUDY

Characteristic of Pregnancy Mother

Tabel 1: Characteristic of pregnancy mother based on age.

No	Age	Participate in class	%	Un participate in class	%
1	20-25	27	27	16	16
2	26-31	35	35	36	36
3	32-37	20	20	28	28
4	38-43	14	14	16	16
5	44-49	4	4	4	4
total		100	100	100	100

Characteristic of pregnancy mother which participate and unparticipate in pregnancy class based on age in Kecamatan Palang Kabupaten Tuban most of the class are 26-31 years old.

Tabel 2 : characteristic of pregnancy mother based on paritas.

No	Paritas	Participate class	%	Unparticipate class	%
1	Less than 2	92	92	92	92
2	More than 2	8	8	8	8
total		100	100	100	100

Characteristic of pregnancy mother which participate and unparticipate in the class based on paritas in Kecamatan Palang Kabupaten Tuban, the majority are the mother less than having 2 children.

Tabel 3 : characteristic of pregnancy mother based on education level

No	Level of education	Participate In class	%	Unparticipate In class	%
1	SD	20	20	20	20
2	SLTP	31	31	25	25
3	SLTA	41	41	42	42
4	PT	8	8	13	13
total		100	100	100	100

Characteristic of pregnancy mother which participate and unparticipate in the class based on education level most of them are SLTA (senior high school) level.

The knowledge of pregnancy mother

Tabel 4 : The knowledge of pregnancy mother based on age which participate

Age	Knowledge						total
	less		rather		good		
	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	
20-25	13	13	5	5	9	9	27
26-31	13	13	16	16	6	6	35
32-37	6	6	12	12	2	2	20
38-43	2	2	8	8	4	4	14
44-49	0		4	4	0		4
Total	34	34	45	45	21	21	100

Tabel 5 : knowledge of pregnancy mother based on age which unparticipate

knowledge of pregnancy mother based on age when unparticipate							
age	knowledge						Total
	less		rather		good		
	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	
20-25	6	6	7	7	3	3	16
26-31	10	10	18	18	8	8	36
32-37	10	10	15	15	3	3	28
38-43	6	6	4	4	6	6	16
44-49	2	2	1	1	1	1	4

Total	34	34	45	45	21	21	100
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From the both of tabel below show that more than 100 pregnancy mother which participate in the class 16% are 26-31 years old (16 person), than pregnancy mother who unparticipate in the class 18% are 26-31 years old (18 person) that have rather knowledge. This condition are the biggest presentation from all age that researched. Meanwhile age more than 37 years old. They have rather knowledge but it still little.it happen because capability in intelectual are decrease.

Knowledge of pregnancy mother based on paritas

Tabel 6 : knowledge of pregnancy mother based on paritas who participate in class

Paritas	knowledge						Total
	less		rather		good		
	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ
≤ 2	31	31	41	41	20	20	92
>2	3	3	4	4	1	1	8
Total	34	34	45	45	21	21	100

Tabel 7 : knowledge of pregnancy mother based on paritas who unparticipate in class

Paritas	knowledge						Total
	less		rather		good		
	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	
≤ 2	31	31	42	42	19	19	92
>2	3	3	3	3	2	2	8
Total	34	34	45	45	21	21	100

From the both tabel below, it show that paritas of pregnancy mother have two differences. They are mother who have less than 2 children and more than 2 children. Mother who unparticipate the class which paritas less than 2 have less and rather knowledge. And mother who participate which paritas more than 2 also have less and rather knowledge. From the research, there no connection between paritas and knowledge which participate or unparticipate to pregnancy mother.

Knowledge of pregnancy mother based on education level

Tabel 8 : knowledge of pregnancy mother based on education level who participate

education	knowledge						Total
	less		rather		good		
	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	
SD	3	3	12	12	5	5	20
SLTP	7	7	18	18	6	6	31
SLTA	24	24	13	13	4	4	41
PT	0		2	2	6	6	8
Total	34	34	45	45	21	21	100

Tabel 9 : knowledge of pregnancy other based on education level who unparticipate in the class

education	Pengetahuan			Total
	less	rather	good	

	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	
SD	7	7	7	7	6	6	20
SLTP	12	12	9	9	4	4	25
SLTA	10	10	23	23	9	9	42
PT	5	5	6	6	2	2	13
Total	34	34	45	45	21	21	100

From the both tabel below, it show that education level from SD (elementary school) until SLTA (senior high school) have same presentase in less of education it diffence in PT (university) level, the have small presentase in education. The data show that education level have many effect for the knowledge of pregnancy moyhers.

Analysis of implementation of pregnancy class with mother knowledge about dangerous sign of pregnancy and labour

Tabel 10 : Analysis of implementation of pregnancy class with mother knowledge about dangerous sign of pregnancy and labour

Pregnancy class	knoweledge						total
	less		rather		good		
	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	
Ikut kelas	34	17	45	22.5	21	10.5	100
Tidak ikut kelas	12	6	69	34.5	19	9.5	100
Total	46	23	114	57	40	20	200
Uji Chi-Square Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) = 0,000							

From tabel 4.10 below show that mother who have good knowledge and participate in the class as much as 21 person. And mother who have good knowledge but unparticipate in the class asa much as 19 person. The result of chi-square test used SPSS 16 it get pvalue 0,000 until $\text{sig:p} \leq 0,05$, it make more effective in differences of implementation of pregnancy class and education level of dangerous sign of pregnancy and labour.

Characteristic of pregnancy mother who participate and unparticipate in the pregnancy class

From 200 pregnancy mother become a research subject in work ship area in Palang from 26-31 years old become 35,5% (71 person). The age of pregnancy mother when she pregnant it hope not to young and not to old. Ages less than 20 years and more than 35 years have high risk in labour. A woman when pregnant must ready in physical, emotion, psychology, social and economic (Ruswana,2006). Age is one of variabel model of demografi which mean it become of psychology indicators in differences, the mother age make an influence to make a decision of taking care of health, if the age are enough, rate of maturity and powerity of someone which mature in physical and work (Notoatmodjo,2003).

A knowledge in 26-31 years become the safety age to women who want pregnant and labour. In this age, the physical and emotion of women are ready to pregnant and take care of her children. In productif age, women more energetic and interested become a mother

Paritas of pregnancy mother who participate and unparticipate in pregnancy class, is distinguished from primi and multi and it's show a balancing, which participate and unparticipate of women who have less than 2 children become 98% (98 person) and more than 2 children become 8% (8 person). This is hapen because the time of research are different. From the theory (Depkes RI,2012), paritas is one of the factor who become predisposition of antenatal. If the paritas high in experience it make the scare and worried low.

Mother which high paritas they consideration to unparticipate in pregnancy class because they have done it. More than that, mother in high paritas or have alot of children does have enought time to take care her pregnancy even though to come to the class. Education level of pregnancy mother in wilayah kerja kecamatan palang kabupaten Tuban is dominate of SLTA

(Senior high school) become 41,5 % (83 person). SLTP (Junior high School) have enough knowledge and experience in pregnancy, meanwhile PT (University) have a good knowledge and maturity of thinking. They also can get more information about health (Depkes RI,2006).

Education can influence of thinking, attitude and decision of someone make in his life (Notoatmojo,2003). A mother who have high level education usually work outside of her house and does not have time to examined her pregnancy (Depkes RI,2012). Most of the subject of this research, mother who have education level in SLTA (senior high school) have a good skill to take care her pregnancy than women who have low education skill. It because of her activities.

Relationship of knowledge based on characteristic of pregnant mother

From 100 mothers who participate the class of pregnancy in 26-31 years old, 6% (6 person) among have a good knowledge and mother unparticipate the class in 26-31 years old become 8% (8 person) hav the high prosentase of all ages which research have lowering of intelektual knowledge of more 35 years old. According to (Notoatmodjo,2003) which quated by Hendra (2008) when the person more mature the process of their mentality is more good in some ages. The maturity process cannot as fast as when they are teenager brainstorming of someone is depend of his ages. It can says`that if someone more mature so he has more knowlwdgw to thinking become lower. Thisis same which theory taht person in older age have more knowledge and experience that he have, it make an effect in his attitude, and thinking. Beside of maturity that someone have it cause of his experience life. Depend of that, someone which younger age does not have more knowledge and experience in pregnancy and labour.

Knowledge of pregnancy mother who participate and unparticipate in pregnant class based on paritas

A mother who have paritas more than 2 have a good knowledge as much as 1% (1 person) meanwhile who unparticipate the class have a good knowledge as much as 2% (2 person). Paritas is a condition which is women who have total children that she born. More of paritas make of more knowledge and experience to mother it give a good reason for pregnancy and learning (salmah,2006). Paritas have connection of information about dangerous sign in pregnancy and labour, it cause our experience and another experience (Bobak,2005).

A mother who have more paritas have a good knowledge of it depend of amother who hare less paritas. It's because his own experience and another experience that mother have (Notoatmodjo,2003)

A mother who have more knowledge and experience in pregnant, pregnancy and labour, it make an effect of her knowledge for the next pregnancy the experience include what she do and perception of the environment.

Knowledge pregnancy mother who participate and unparticipate in pregnant class based on education level

The data below show that the dominan is SLTA (senior high school) level which presentase of participate mother as 4% (4 person) meanwhile unparticipate mother 9% (9 person). Education include spesial skill method as giving knowledge, opinion and policy. A women who have good education can make a good decision for her children and their health (Meliono,2007).

A education level and a standard of education level of someone are connected. A low knowledge of a person it make a low information that they used. A high knowledge of a person it also make a high information that they used so they must know the dangerous sign that happen in her pregnancy (Prawirohardjo, 2002).

Acknowledge is the result of object that a person have (eyes, nose, ears, etc). The knowledge of the object is influence of perspection of the object it self. Half of knowledge influence from they heard, saw, etc (Notoatmodjo,2010). From the description below we know that mother who have high education level is more open minded and more active to get more information from internet or another media even though she unparticipate in pregnancy class

Knowledge analysis of pregnancy mother who participate and unparticipate in pregnant class

The data show that mother who participate in the class as much as 10,5% (21 person) meanwhile mother who unparticipate in the class as much as 9,5% (19 person)

The result of *Chi-Square test* with used SPSS 16 with p value 0,000. until Sig: $p \leq 0,05$. So it can be conclusion that the differences of knowledge effectivitas between mother who participate and unparticipate know about the dangerous sign of pregnant and pregnancy according to Notoatmodjo (2003), knowledge are influence of some factor such as experience, education level and facilities to expand our knowledge we can learn form our experience and another experience.

Knowledge is important domain to over behavior of someone, in experience. Experience base on knowledge better than an attitude (Notoatmodjo,2003)

Education is a process of learning to increase our ability of something or knowledge, education is a relationship that some one give to another in one way to the aim (Nursalam and Pariani,2001).

Education influential of way of thinking, attitude and making decision of someone life (Notoatmodjo,2003). The research result of unparticipate mother in class more than 13% from university (PT) compared mother who participate in the class (8%). This way make a participate and unparticipate mother has a same level to

have information and increase their knowledge. Pregnancy class is a tool of learning or educated about their health and their pregnancy in a group has time to face to face in one section. Its purpose to increase the knowledge and the skill of the mother about their puerperium, baby care, labour, myth, disease and birth of certificate (Depkes RI, 2009).

From the description below, the conclusion of the information source makes the effect of knowledge. Mother who gives the illumination has 6,21 times more knowledge, compared with mother who does not have the illumination (Depkes RI, 2008). It is the same with the (Depkes RI, 2012) theory, mother activities can increase knowledge about dangerous signs of pregnant and labour.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

There are differences between implementation of pregnancy class and mother knowledge about dangerous signs of pregnant and pregnancy with results of *chi-square* test with *p* value 0,000. The implementation of pregnancy class in kecamatan Palang kabupaten Tuban is proved can increase the knowledge for mother in dangerous signs of pregnant and labour. It is hoped that every Puskesmas has routine activities such as Posyandu and another activities.

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